

tinuous; root of JOIN.] A tournament; a mock fight; a just.—2, v. n. [pp. jousting, jousted.] To run in the tilt; to tilt.

Jove, n. [O. L. *Jovis*, Jupiter; L. *Jovis*, of Jupiter: akin to Gr. *Zeus*, Jove; L. *deus*, Skr. *deva*, a god; *div*, to shine.] Jupiter, an ancient heathen deity.

Jō'vi-ā-l, a. [L. *jovalis*, like the god Jupiter: in later times the planet Jupiter was believed to make those under its influence merry and joyous.] Expressive of hilarity; gay; airy; merry; cheerful; convivial.

Jō'vi-ā'l'i-ty, } n. State of being jovial; gayety;
Jō'vi-ā'l-nēss, } merriment; hilarity.

Jō'vi-ā'l-ly, ad. Merrily; gayly.

Jō'vi-an, a. Of or pertaining to Jove or to the planet Jupiter.

Jōwl (jöl), n. [O. E. *iöl*, *chote*, *chavel*, the jaw; A.-S. *ceaf*.—See JOLL.] The cheek. See JOLE.

Jōy, n. [Fr. *joie*, It. *gioja*, L. *gaudium*, joy; *gaudere*, to rejoice.] Gladness; gayety; mirth; exultation.—2, v. n. [pp. joying, joyed.] To rejoice; to be glad; to exult.

Jōy'ance, n. [O. Fr.] Festivity; joyousness.

Jōy'fūl, a. Full of joy; glad; happy.

Jōy'fūl-ly, ad. In a joyful manner.

Jōy'fūl-nēss, n. Gladness; joy; exultation.

Jōy'less, a. Void of joy; giving no pleasure.

Jōy'less-ly, ad. Without joy or pleasure.

Jōy'less-nēss, n. State of being joyless.

Jōy'ous, a. [Fr. *joyeux*; O. Fr. *joyous*.] Glad; merry; gay; joyful.

Jōy'ous-ly, ad. With joy; with gladness.

Jōy'ous-nēss, n. State of being joyous.

Jōy'bi-lant, a. [L. *jubilare* (part. *jubilantis*), to rejoice.] Rejoicing; shouting for joy.

Jōy-bi-lā'tion, n. [L. *jubilatio*; *jubilare*, to rejoice.—Cf. *jubilum*, a shepherd's song.] The act of declaring triumph:—exultation; triumph.

Jōy-bi-lēss, n. [L. *jubilans*, Gr. *ἰωβηλαίος*, from Heb. *yobel*, a blast of a trumpet: it is questioned whether this word is connected with L. *jubilare*, to rejoice.] A sabbatical year among the Jews, being every fiftieth year:—a solemn season in the church of Rome, occurring at stated intervals:—a season of public festivity.

Jōy-cū'di-ty, n. [L. *joconditas*.—See JOCOND.] Pleasantness.

Jōy-dā'ic, a. [L. *judaeus*, from *Judeus*, a Jew (q. v.).] Relating to the Jews; Judaical.

Jōy-dā'i-cal, a. Jewish; belonging to the Jews.

Jōy-dā'ism, n. The religious belief of the Jews.

Jōy-dā'ize, v. n. [pp. Judaizing, Judaized.] To conform to Judaism.

Jōy-dā'iz-er, n. One who conforms to Judaism.

Jōd'ge, n. [Fr. *juge*; L. *judex*, *judicis*; *jus*, law, and *dicare*, to show.] One who judges; an officer who presides in a court of judicature; an arbiter.—2, v. n. [Fr. *juger*; L. *judicare*.] [pp. judging, judged.] To pass sentence; to decide.—3, v. a. To pass sentence upon; to determine finally; to examine.

Jōd'ge'ship, n. Office or dignity of a judge.

Jōd'g-ment, n. [Fr. *jugement*.—See JUDGE.] The act of judging; power of judging; understanding; good sense; discrimination; *discernment*:—decision; criticism; *opinion*:—punishment; final doom:—sentence of a judge.

Jō'di-ca-tive, a. [L. *judicativus*; *judicare*, *judicatum*, to judge (q. v.).] Having power to judge.

Jō'di-ca-tō-ry, n. [L. *judicatorius*.—See JUDGE.] A court of justice.—2, a. Dispensing justice.

Jō'di-ca-tū-re, n. [Fr.] Power of distributing justice:—the jurisdiction of a court.

Jō'di'cial (jū-dish'al), a. [L. *judicialis*.—See JUDGE.] Relating to public justice, or a court:—inflicted as a penalty.

Jō'di'cial-ly (jū-dish'al-ly), ad. In a judicial manner; in the form of legal justice.

Jō'di'ci-a-ry (jū-dish'e-ā-ry), a. [L. *judiciarius*.—See JUDGE.] Relating to courts of judicature;

passing judgment.—2, n. The power which dispenses justice; judicature:—judges collectively.

Jū-dī'cious (jū-dish'us), a. [Fr. *judicieux*.] Directed by judgment; prudent; discreet; rational.

Jū-dī'cious-ly (jū-dish'us-ly), ad. Wisely.

Jū-dī'cious-nēss, n. Prudence.

Jūg, n. [Once a nickname for *Joan*, and probably for *Judith*.—See BETTY, BILLY, JACK, &c.] A vessel with a small mouth and a belly either gibbous or straight, for holding liquors:—[imitative] the nightingale's cry.—2, v. n. [pp. jugging, juggled.] To emit a particular sound, as a bird.

Jūg'ger, n. A kind of falcon.

Jūg'gle (jūg'gl), v. n. [Fr. *jongler*, It. *giocolare*; L. *joculari*, to jest.] [pp. juggling, juggled.] To practise jugglery.—2, n. A trick of legerdemain; a deceptive trick.

Jūg'gler, n. [Fr. *jongleur*, a juggler; O. Fr. *jo-gleor*, a wandering minstrel; It. *giocolare*, L. *joculari*, a jester; *jocus*, *joculus*, a jest.—See JOKE.] One who practises jugglery or sleight of hand.

Jūg'gler-y, n. The feats of a juggler.

Jūg'gling, n. Deception; imposture.

Jū-gū-lar, a. [L. *jugulum*, the throat, the collar-bone; dim. of *jugum*, a yoke (q. v.).] Belonging to the throat.

Jūice (jūs), n. [Fr. *jus*, juice; L. *jus*, broth; Skr. *yusha*, soup.] The sap of vegetables; succulence:—the fluid in animals.

Jūice'less, a. Dry; without moisture.

Jūi'ci-nēss, n. State of being juicy.

Jūi'cy (jū'se), a. Abounding with juice; moist.

Jū'jūbe, n. [Fr.; L. *ziziphum*; Gr. *ζίζυφο*; Pers. *zizifun*; Arab. *zizif*; Port. *açoféifa*; Sp. *azuféifa*.] A shrub and its fruit:—a sweetmeat.

Jūke, v. n. & v. a. [Scot. *jouk*, a form of *Duck* (q. v.).—Cf. Ger. *zucken*, to duck the head.] To duck, or lower the head, as if to dodge a blow.

Jū'lep, n. [Fr. *julep*; Sp. *julepe*; Port. *julepo*; Pers. *qulab*, rose-water; *gul*, a rose, and *ab*, water.] A flavored drink; liquid medicine.

Jūli'an (jūly'an or jūly'an), a. Relating to Julius Caesar:—denoting the old account of the year, introduced at Rome by Julius Caesar.

Jū-lī'y, n. [L. *julius*, named in honor of Julius Caesar.] The seventh month in the year.

Jūm'ble (jūm'bl), v. a. [A frequentative of *JUMP*.] [pp. jumbling, jumbled.] To mix confusedly.—2, v. n. To be agitated together.—3, n. A confused mass:—[Ital. *ciambella*] a kind of cake.

Jūmp, v. n. [Sw. *gumpa*, locally *gumpa*, to spring; Dan. *gumpe*, to jolt; Old & Local Ger. *gumpen*, *gumpen*, to jump.] [pp. jumping, jumped.] To leap; to skip; to bound.—2, v. a. To hazard:—to leap over.—3, n. A leap; a skip; a bound.

Jūmp'er, n. One that jumps or leaps:—a drill:—a rude sleigh.

Jūn'ct-ion, n. [L. *junctio*; *jungere*, to join.] A union; a joining; a coalition.

Jūn'ct-ure (jūngkt'yūr), n. [L. *junctura*, a joining; *jungere*, to join.] A joint; an articulation; union:—a critical point of time.

Jūne, n. [L. *junius*: probably named in honor of one *Junius*, or of his family, in ancient Rome.] The sixth month of the year.

Jūn'gle (jūng'gl), n. [Skr. *jāngala*, dry, desert; Hind. *jāngal*, a thicket.] A thicket of shrubs.

Jūn'gly, a. Relating to or full of jungle.

Jūn'ior (jūnyūr), a. [L. for "younger;" comparative of *juvenis*, young; Skr. *yuvan*, young.] Younger:—later in office or rank.—2, n. A person younger than another.

Jūn-iōr'i-ty (jūn-yōr'e-ty), n. State of being junior, or younger than another.

Jū'nj-er, n. [L. *juniperus*.] An evergreen shrub or tree which bears a berry.

Jūnk, n. [Fr. *jonc*, L. *juncus*, a rush.] Pieces of old cable:—[Port. & Sp. *juncu*; Fr. *jonque*; Malay, *ajong*; Chinese, *chowan*] a Chinese ship.

Jūnk'-bōt-tle, n. A strong glass bottle.

ā, ē, i, ō, ū, ū, long; ä, ê, î, ô, ŭ, ū, short; a, e, i, o, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hêir, hêr;

Jūnk'et, n. [It. *giuncata*, Fr. *jonchée*, cream-cheese; originally, cream-cheese served up on rushes; It. *giunco*, Fr. *jonc*, L. *juncus*, a rush.] A sweetmeat:—a jolly entertainment; a jun-cate.—2, v. n. [pp. junketing, junketed.] To feast secretly or merrily.—3, v. a. To entertain jovially; to feast.

Jūn'ta, or **Jūn'tō**, n.; pl. **Jūn'tas**, or **Jūn'tōs**. [Sp.; from *junto*, L. *junctus*, joined, united.—See JOIN.] A political faction; a cabal.

Jū'pi-ter, n. [L. *Juppiter*; Gr. *Ζεύς πατήρ*; Skr. *dyaus pitar*, father of light.] Jove, an ancient heathen deity:—one of the primary planets.

Jū-rās'sic, a. [Named from the *Jura* Mountains.] Noting the middle secondary age and its strata and fossils.

Jū-ri'd'i-cal, a. [L. *juridicus*; *jus*, *juris*, law, right, and *dicere*, to speak.] Relating to courts of justice.

Jū-ri'd'i-cal-ly, ad. With legal authority. [Cf. *Jū-ris-cōn'sult*, n. [L. *juris consultus*; *jus*, *juris*, law, and *consultus*, a lawyer,—properly, one consulted.—See CONSULT.] A counselor at law.

Jū-ris-dic'tion, n. [L. *jurisdictio*; *jus*, *juris*, law, and *dicere*, to proclaim.—See DICTION.] Legal authority; the right or the extent of authority.

Jū-ris-dic'tion-al, a. Relating to jurisdiction or legal authority.

Jū-ris-prū'dence, n. [L. *jurisprudencia*; *jus*, *juris*, law, and *prudencia*, skill, prudence (q. v.).] The science of law.

Jū-ris-prū'dent, a. Relating to jurisprudence.

Jū-ris-prū-dēn'tial, a. Relating to jurisprudence.

Jū-ris't, n. One versed in the civil or Roman law; a civilian; a lawyer; a judge; a legal writer.

Jū-ris'tic, a. Relating to jurisprudence.

Jū-ris'tor, n. [Fr. *jureur*, one who swears.—See JURY.] One who swears on a jury; a juror.

Jū-ry, n. [Obs. Fr. *jurée*, *jury* (now *jury*, from the English), from *juror*, L. *jurare*, to swear.—Cf. Skr. *yu*, to bind; akin to *JUR*.] A number of men selected and impanelled for the purpose of deciding some controversy, or trying some case in law.—A *petit-jury* consists of twelve men; a *grand-jury*, of not less than twelve nor more than twenty-three.

Jū-ry-bōx, n. An enclosure for a jury.

Jū-ry-mān, n. One impanelled on a jury.

Jū-ry-māst, n. [Said by some to be for *injury-mast*; very doubtful.] A mast erected to supply the place of one lost.

Jūst, a. [L. *justus*, just; from *jus*, *juris*, right, fit-

ting.—Cf. Skr. *yu*, to join.] Conformed to the laws of God; founded on justice; upright; righteous; equitable; honest; fair; exact; proper; accurate; true.—2, ad. Exactly; merely; almost.—3, n. [For *Joust*.] A mock fight on horseback between two persons with lances.—written also *joust*.—4, v. n. [pp. justing, justed.] To engage in a mock fight; to tilt.

Jūst'ice, n. [L. *justitia*, justice,—later, a court, a judge; *justus*, just.] Equity; right; law:—a judge:—a peace officer; as, a justice of the peace.

Jūst'ice-ship, n. The rank or office of a justice.

Jūst-ti'ci-ār (jūst-tish'e-ār), n. A judge; a justiciary.

Jūst-ti'ci-a-ry (jūst-tish'e-ā-ry), n. An administrator of justice:—a high judge.

Jūst-ti-fi-a-ble, a. That may be justified; right; defensible by law or reason. [justifiable.]

Jūst-ti-fi-a-ble-nēss, n. State or quality of being justifiable.

Jūst-ti-fi-a-bly, ad. So as to be justified.

Jūst-ti-fi-cā'tion, n. [L. *justificatio*.] The act of justifying; state of being justified; a defence; vindication.—(Theol.) The act by which a person is accounted just or righteous in the sight of God.

Jūst-ti-fi-cā-tive, a. Having power to justify.

Jūst-ti-fi-cā-tō-ry, a. Vindicatory.

Jūst-ti-fi-er, n. One who justifies.

Jūst-ti-ty, v. a. [Fr. *justifier*; L. *justificare*; *justus*, just, exact, and *facere*, to make.] [pp. justifying, justified.] To prove to be just; to defend; to vindicate:—to free from sin; to absolve:—to adjust, as the words, lines, spaces, &c., of a page.

Jūst'le (jūs'əl), v. n. [See *JOSTLE*.] [pp. justling, justled.] To encounter; to jostle.—2, v. a. To push; to jostle.—3, n. A shock; a slight encounter.

Jūst'ly, ad. Uprightly; honestly; properly.

Jūst'nēss, n. Justice:—accuracy.

Jū't, v. n. [A variant of *JUT*.] [pp. jutting, juttod.] To push or shoot out; to butt.

Jū'te, n. [Bengalee, *jut*; Skr. *jata*, matted hair.] A kind of plant and its fibre.

Jū-ve-nē's-cence, n. [L. *juvenescere*, to grow young.] A growing young.

Jū-ve-nile [jū've-nil, S. Ja. K. C. I. St.], a. [L. *juvenilis*, youthful; *juvenis*, young.—See JUNIOR.] Young; youthful. [fulness:—light manner.]

Jū-ve-nil'i-ty, n. State of being juvenile; youthfulness.

Jūx-ta-pō-si'tion (jūks-ta-pō-zish'un), n. [L. *juxta*, near, and *positio*, position.] A placing or being placed near together.

K.

K a letter borrowed from the Greek alphabet, has, before all the vowels, one invariable sound, as in *keen*, *kill*.

Kā-byle (or *kā-bél*), n. [Native name.] One of a race of Berbers inhabiting North Africa.

Kāfir, (kā'fir or kā'fir), n. An Arabic term applied by Mohammedans to all unbelievers:—a native of Caffria in Africa or of Kafiristan in Asia.

Kāim, or **Kāme**, n. [Scot. for a "comb." (Geol.) A low ridge.

Kāin't, n. [Ger.: Gr. *καυός*, new.] A crude salt of potash.

Kāle, or **Kāil**, n. [Gael. & Irish *cal*; Manx *kail*. See COLE.] A kind of cabbage; colewort.

Kā-let'gō-scope (kā-lē'tō-skōp), n. [Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, εἶδος, appearance, and σκοπεῖν, to see.] An optical instrument which exhibits a great variety of beautiful colors and symmetrical forms.

Kāl'en-dār, n. See CALENDAR.

Kāl'i, n. Sea-weed,—whence the word *alkali*.

Kāl'if, n. See CALIPH.

Kāl'mj-ā, n. [From Peter *Kalm*, a botanist and traveller.] An evergreen shrub; a laurel.

Kān-gā-rōō' (kāng-gā-rō'), n. [Native Australian name.] A marsupial animal of Australia, having short fore-legs, and long hind-legs, on which it leaps.



Kangaroo.

Kā'q-lin, or **Kā'q-līne** [salt of potash. [kā'q-lin, H.], n. [Chinese *kan*, high, and *lin*, ridge: a local name.] Porcelain or China clay.

Kā'ty-dīd, n. [From the call of the insect.] An insect; a sort of grasshopper.

Kāā'ri (kāw'ry), n. [A native name.] A pine-tree of New Zealand, and its resin.

Kēd'ge, v. a. [Local Sw. *keka*, to drag one's self, to tug; perhaps related to *CATCH*.] [pp. kedging, kedged.]

mien, sir; mōve, nōr, sōn; bāll, bür, rāle, üse.—ŷ, ŷ, ŷ, soft; ŷ, ŷ, ŷ, hard; ŷ as z; ŷ as gz; this.

ing, kedged.] To warp or move, as a ship.—
2, n. (Naut.) A small anchor, used in a river
or harbor; a kedger.
Keel, n. [Dut. & Ger. *kiel*; Dan. *kjøl*.—Of A.-S.
ceol, Gr. *γαλός*, a ship.] The largest and lowest
timber in a ship:—a ship.—(Bot.) The two low-
est petals in some flowers:—red chalk.—2, v. n.
[pp. keeling, keeled.] To turn the keel; to heel
or turn; to navigate.
Keel'-boat, n. A low, flat-bottomed boat.
Keel'er, n. [A.-S. *celan*, O. E. *keel*, to cool.] A
small, shallow tub.
Keel'haul, v. a. [Dut. *kielhaalen*; KEEL and
HAUL.] [pp. keelhauling, keelhauled.] (Naut.)
To punish by dragging the offender under the
keel.
Keel'son (or kel'sun), n. [Sw. *kjilsvin*; Dan. *kjøl-
svin*; Ger. *kielschwein*; Norw. *kjölsvein*, keel-sill;
the other names are probably corrupted from
this.] A piece of timber in a ship over her keel.
Keen, a. [A.-S. *cene*, Dut. *koen*, Ger. *kühn*, bold;
Icel. *ken*, wise; cognate with KEN.] Sharp;
acute:—severe; piercing; eager.
Keen'ly, ad. Sharply; eagerly; bitterly.
Keen'ness, n. Sharpness; eagerness.
Keep, v. a. [A.-S. *cepan*, *cypan*, to keep, to store
up,—originally, to sell, to traffic.—See CHEAP.]
[i. kept; pp. keeping, kept.] To retain; to pre-
serve; to protect; to guard; to detain or hold;
to restrain:—to observe.—2, v. n. To remain;
to stay; to last.—3, n. The strongest part of a
castle:—guard:—subsistence.
Keep'er, n. One who keeps or holds; a defender.
Keep'ing, n. Charge; custody; guard; support:
—just proportion; congruity:—management of
light and shade in painting.
Keep'sake, n. A gift to be kept for the sake of
the giver; a souvenir.
Keg, n. [Scand. *kaggi*, *kagge*: related to Dan.
kegle, Ger. *kegel*, a cone, a bobbin; Dut. *keg*, a
wedge.] A small cask or barrel.
Kelp, n. [Origin unknown.] Sea-weed:—alkaline
ashes from burnt sea-weed.
Kelp'pie, n. [Scot.; said to be akin to CALF.] A
Kelp'py, supposed spirit of the waters, in the
Kelt, n. A Celt. [form of a horse.
Kelt'er, n. [Celt. *ceallair*, dress, cause, matter:
thought to be for L. *cultura*, care, finish, cul-
ture (q. v.)] Order; good condition; kilter.
Kelt'ic, n. & a. Same as CELTIC.
Ken, v. a. [Ger. & Dut. *kennen*, Icel. *kenna*, to
know; A.-S. *cennan*, to cause to know, to teach;
cunnan, to know.—See CAN.] [pp. kenning,
kenned.] To see at a distance:—to know.—
2, v. n. To look round; to direct the eye.—3, n.
View; sight; the reach of the sight:—a kennel.
Ken'nel, n. [Fr. *chenil*, a dog-house; *chien*, Local
Fr. *ken*, a dog; L. *canis*.] A cot for dogs:—a
pack of hounds or dogs:—hole of a fox, &c.:—
[a variant of CANAL] the watercourse of a street;
gutter.—2, v. n. [pp. kennelling, kennelled.]
To lie; to dwell, as beasts.—3, v. a. To keep in
a kennel. [dred weight; a quintal.
Ken'tle, n. [See QUINTAL and CENTAL.] A hun-
Kent'ledge, n. [Of CANTLE, and Sp. *cañal*, a mass
of stone.] Iron ballast for a ship.
Kept, i. & p. from keep.
Ke-rám'ics, n. pl. [Gr. *κέραμος*, clay.] Pottery.
Kerb, n. See CURB.
Ker'chief (ker'chif), n. [Fr. *couvre-chef*, head-
gear (colloq.); *couvre*, cover, and *chef*, the head.
—See CHIEF.] A head-dress of a woman; a dress
or loose cloth worn on the neck.
Kerf, n. [See CARVE; Dut. *kerf*, Ger. *kerbe*, a
notch.] The cut or opening made by a saw.
Ker'mēs, n. sing. & pl. [Arab.—See CRIMSON.] A
small insect found in the scarlet oak and used
as a scarlet dye.
Kern, n. [Irish *ceatharnach*, a soldier; *ceath*, battle,
and *fean*, man.] An Irish foot-soldier:—[see
QUERN] a hand-mill.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, short; a, e, i, o, u, x, obscure.—Fare, fār, fāst, fāll; hēir, hēr;

Kill, v. a. [Icel. *kolla*, to harm,—literally, to cut
on the head; *kollr*, Norw. *koll*, Sw. *kulle*, Irish
coll, the head; Dut. *kollen*, to knock down; but
possibly related to QUELL.] [pp. killing, killed.]
To deprive of life; to destroy; to slay.—2, n. A
small river or narrow strait.
Kill'dēē, or Kill'dēēr, n. See KILDEE.
Kill'er, n. One who kills or deprives of life.
Kill'ing, a. Charming; fascinating. [Colloq.]
Kiln (kil), n. [L. *culina*, a kitchen, a drying-
house; whence A.-S. *cyln*, Icel. *kylna*, Welsh
cylyn, *cyl*, a kiln.—See CULINARY.] A stove or
furnace for drying or burning; a pile of brick
for burning. [dried.] To dry in a kiln.
Kiln'dry (kil'dri), v. a. [pp. kilndrying, kiln-
Kil'is, n. A trade name for the kilogram.
Kil'q-grām, n. [Fr. *kilogramme*; Gr. *χίλιον*, a
thousand, and *gramme*.] A French weight of
1000 grams, equal to 2.2046 pounds avoirdupois.
Kil'q-lī-tre (lē-tr), n. [Fr.; Gr. *χίλιον*, a thou-
sand, and *litre*.] A French measure of 1000
litres, equalling 264.17 gallons.
Kil'q-mē-tre (mē-tr), n. [Fr. *kilomètre*; Gr. *χίλιον*,
a thousand, and *mètre*.] A French measure of
1000 metres, or 3280.9167 feet.
Kil'q-stēre, n. [Fr. *kilostère*; Gr. *χίλιον*, a thou-
sand, and *stère*.] A French measure of solidity,
equal to 1000 steres, or 35336.636 cubic feet.
Kilt, n. [Dan. *kille*, to truss up; Local Sw. *kilta*,
to swathe; Icel. *kilting*, a skirt.—Of Irish *ceall*,
clothes, and L. *celare*, to hide.] A kind of short
petticoat, especially that worn by the Scotch
Highlanders; flibbeg.—2, v. a. [pp. kilting,
kilted.] To tuck up, as the skirts.
Kilt'er, n. Condition; order. See KILTIER.
Kin, n. [A.-S. *cynn*, Icel. *kygn*, Goth. *kuni*, race,
kindred: root of GENUS.] A relation:—kind-
red; relatives; the same species:—a diminutive
termination.—2, a. Of the same nature; kindred.
Kind, a. [A.-S. *cynde*, natural, after its kind.]
Benevolent; good; tender; beneficent; favorable;
indulgent; mild.—2, n. [A.-S. *cynd*, *gecynd*, na-
ture: closely related to KIN.] Any thing of the
same nature; race; general class; sort.
Kin'der-gär-ten, n. [Ger. for "children's gar-
den."] A place of training for young children,
intermediate between nursery and school-room.
Kin'dle, v. a. [Icel. *kyndill*, a torch, a candle
(q. v.); *kynda*, to inflame.] [pp. kindling, kind-
led.] To set on fire; to light; to inflame.—
2, v. n. To catch fire; to be inflamed.
Kin'dler, n. One who or that which kindles.
Kind'li-ness, n. Affection; good-will; favor.
Kind'ly, a. Congenial; proper; mild; bland.—
2, ad. Benevolently; favorably; fitly.
Kind'ness, n. Quality of being kind; benevolence;
good-will; favor; beneficence; love.
Kin'dred, n.; pl. Kin'dred, or Kin'dreds. [From
kin, as *hated* from *hate*; A.-S. *reden*, condition,
law.] A person or persons of the same descent;
relation by birth:—relatives; connections; kins-
folk.—2, a. Congenial; related; cognate.
Kine, n.; pl. of cow. [A.-S. *cu*, a cow; *ky*, cows;
whence the O. E. double plural *kyen*, on type of
oxen.] Cows.
Ki-ne-mā'tics, n. pl. [Gr. *κινέειν*, to move; *κί-
νημα*, a movement: on type of *mathematics*.]
The science of motion.
Ki-ne-sip'a-thy, n. [Gr. *κινέειν*, to move; *κί-
νῆσις*, movement: on type of *homœopathy*.] The
movement cure.
Ki-nē'tic, a. [Gr. *κινητικός*, moving; *κινέειν*, to
move.] Moving or causing motion; of or per-
taining to kinetics. [forces.
Ki-nē'tics, n. pl. The science of the action of
Kine, n. [A.-S. *cyning*; O. Sax. *kyuning*; Dan.
konge; Ger. *könig*; from the root of KIN, A.-S.
cyn, a race, a tribe: probably at first meaning
a son of the tribe.] The ruler of a kingdom;
a monarch; a sovereign; a chief ruler:—a piece
or card representing a king in a game.

mien, sūr; mōve, nōr, sōn; būll, būr, rūle, ūse.—C, G, c, ġ, soft; C, G, c, ġ, hard; s as z; x as gz; this.
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Ker'nel, n. [A.-S. *cynnel*; Ger. *kern*; Dan. *kjerne*:
akin to CORN.] An edible substance in the shell
of a nut, or in a husk; grain:—a nucleus.
Ker'o-sēne, n. [Gr. *κνρός*, wax, with allusion to
paraffin.] Oil prepared from petroleum.
Ker'sey, n. [Said to be named from Kersey, in
Suffolk, England.—Of Fr. *carisé*, Dut. *karsaci*,
kersey.] A kind of stuff or cloth.
Ker'sey-mēre, n. [Corrupted from CASHMERE.]
A twilled, woolen cloth:—called also *cassimere*.
Kes'trel, n. [O. E. *coistrel*, a coward.] A kind of
bastard hawk.
Ketch, n. [It. *caicco*; Fr. *caïque*, *quaique*; Dut. *kis*:
all probably, like Fr. *caïque*, from Turk. *qaiq*, a
boat.] (Naut.) A vessel with two masts.
Ketch'up, n. A sauce. See CATCHUP.
Ket'tone, n. [From *actone*, the most important
member of the ketone series.] A compound of
a hydrocarbon with carbonic acid.
Ket'tle, n. [A.-S. *cefel*, *cytel*; Dut. *ketel*; Goth.
katils; Ger. *kessel*; Russ. *kotel*; L. *catillus*, a
bowl; Gr. *κότυλος*, a cup.] A vessel in which
liquor is boiled.
Ket'tle-drum, n. A kettle-
shaped drum:—a fashionable
afternoon tea.
Key (ke), n. [A.-S. *ceag*; O.
Fris. *kai*, *kei*.] An instrument
to fasten and open a lock, &c.:
—an instrument by which
something is screwed or
turned:—the fundamental
note in music:—an
index; an explanation; that
which explains; a
guide:—[Sp. *cayo*, a shoal,
a reef; L. *cautes*, a cliff]
an islet:—[see QUAY] a quay.—
2, v. a. [pp. keying, keyed.]
To fasten with a key or wedge.
Key'age (kē'aj), n. Money paid
for wharfage.
Key'-board, n. The range of
keys in a piano or
an organ. [ger-keys or stops.
Key'-bu-gle, n. A bugle furnished
with six fin-
Keyed (kēd), a. Furnished with
keys.
Key'-hole (kē'hōl), n. A hole to
put a key in.
Key'-note, n. The fundamen-
tal note, or tonic,
Key'-tone, n. A piece of music.
Key'-stone, n. The middle stone
of an arch.
Khan (kân or kân), n. [Turk.]
A prince; a sov-
ereign; a high officer:—a
sort of inn.
Khân'ate, n. A province ruled
by a khan.
Khē-dī'vā (kâ-dē'vâ), or Khē-
dī've', n. [Arab. *khidewi*,
Per. *khadiw*, a king.] The
viceroxy or ruler of Egypt.
Kick, v. a. [Welsh *cic*, a foot;
cicio, to kick; Gael. *ceig*,
to kick.] [pp. kicking, kicked.]
To strike with the foot.—2,
v. n. To thrust out the foot;
to resist:—to recoil.—3, n.
A blow with the foot:—a
recoil.
Kick'er, n. One who kicks;
a wincing horse.
Kick'shāw, n. [Fr. *quelque-
chose*, something; L. *qualis*,
of what kind, and *caussa*,
cause, or thing.] A
fantastic dish of cookery:
—a trifle.
Kid, n. [Dan. & Sw. *kid*;
Ger. *kitze*.] The young
of a goat:—a bundle:—a
mess-kid.—2, v. n. [pp. kid-
ding, kidded.] To bring
forth kids.
Kid'ling, n. [Icel. *kidlingr*.]
A young kid.
Kid'nāp, v. a. [Eng. slang
kid, a child, and *nab*,
to seize.] [pp. kidnapping,
kidnapped.] To steal a
human being.
Kid'nāp-per, n. One who
kidnaps.
Kid'ney (kid'ne), n.; pl. Kid'neys.
[O. E. *quid*, *quith*, Icel. *kvidr*,
A.-S. *cuid*, the womb, the
belly, and O. E. *neer*, Icel.
nyra, Dan. *nyre*, Dut. *nier*,
Ger. *niere*, Gr. *νεφρός*, a
kidney.] One of the two
glands which separate the
urine from the blood:—
kind or *sort*; disposition;
humor.
Kil'dēē, or Kil'dēēr, n. [From
the bird's note.] A kind
of plover.
Kil'der-kiln, n. [O. Dut. *kindekin*,
literally, a little child or
boy; Dut. *kinmetje*; *kind*,
a child: so named colloquially
from its relatively small
size.] A liquid measure of
eighteen gallons; a small
barrel.



Kettle-drum.

King'bird, n. A small bird of great courage.
King'-crab, n. A horse-shoe crab or sea-spider.
King'craft, n. Craft of kings; art of governing.
King'dom, n. [A.-S. *cyngedom*; *cyne*, royal, and *-dom* (suffix), state or condition.] The dominion of a king:—reign:—a class; as, the vegetable kingdom.
King'fish-er, n. A species of bird.
King'ly, a. Relating to a king; royal. King-crab.
King'-post, n. (Arch.) The middle post of a framed roof; crown-post.
King's'-ē'vil (kingz'ē'vil), n. [It was long believed to be curable by the touch of a king.] The scrofula.
Kink, n. [Dut., Sw., & Norw. *kink*, a twist; Norw. *kika*, *kinka*, to twist; Icel. *kengr*, a bend.] A twist; an entanglement.—2, v. n. [pp. kinking, kinked.] To become entangled.
Kink'y, a. Full of kinks; entangled.
Ki'no, n. [Mandingo, *kano*.] An astringent vegetable extract.
Kins'folk (kinz'fōk), n. pl. Kindred; relations.
Kin'ship, n. Relationship; kindred.
Kins'mān, n.; pl. Kins'men. A man of the same race or family; a relation.
Kins'wom-an (-wūm-an), n. A female relation.
Kis'k, n. [Turk. *kiosk*, *kushk*, *kōshk*; Pers. *kushik*, a palace.] A Turkish pleasure-house.
Kip'-lēath'er, n. Leather made of kip-skin.
Kip'per, a. [Dut. *kipper*, a spawner; *kippen*, to spawn, to hatch.] Lean and unfit for use.—2, n. A salmon in the spawning state:—salmon split up, dried or smoked, salted, and spiced.—3, v. a. [pp. kippering, kippered.] To split open, dry or smoke, salt, and spice:—said of fish.
Kip'-skīn, n. The skin of a heifer or steer not more than two years old; kip-leather.
Kirk, n. [See CHURCH.] A church; the church of Scotland.
Kir'tle, n. [A.-S. *cyrtel*; Icel. *kyrtill*; Dan. *kiortel*: probably cognate with SKIRT.] A gown; a petticoat; a cloak.
Kir'tled (kēr'tld), a. Wearing a kirtle.
Kis'mēt, n. [Turk.] Fate; destiny.
Kiss, v. a. [A.-S. *cos*, a kiss; *cyssan*, to kiss; Dut. *kus*, Dan. *kys*, Ger. *kuss*, a kiss; *küssen*, to kiss: said to be related to L. *quissus*, a taste.] [pp. kissing, kissed.] To salute by applying the lips; to caress; to touch gently.—2, n. A salute given by the lips.
Kit, n. [Abridged form of A.-S. *cytere*, a cithara (q. v.).] A small fiddle:—[Dut. *kitte*, a tub; *kit*, a can; Norw. *kitte*, a corn-crib] a fish-tub; a pail:—the tools of a shoemaker; an outfit:—[see KITTEN] a kitten.
Kit'chen, n. [A.-S. *cičen*; Dan. *kyøkken*; L. *coquina*, from *coquere*, to cook (q. v.).] A room where provisions are cooked.
Kit'chen-gār'den, n. A vegetable-garden.
Kit'chen-mīd'den, n. [KITCHEN and MIDDEN; Dan. *kyøkken-moedding*.] A heap of kitchen-waste; a refuse-heap.
Kite, n. [A.-S. *cyta*; Welsh, *cythyll*.—The toy is named from the bird.] A bird of prey:—a paper toy raised into the air by the wind and held by a string.
Kith, n. [A.-S. *cyð*, kindred, acquaintance; *cuð*, known; *cunnan*, to know.—Of UNCOGNATE.] Acquaintance.—*Kith and kin*, friends and relatives.
Kit'ten (kit'tn), n. [Dim. of CAT; O. E. *kytting*; Norse, *kytting*.] A young cat.—2, v. n. [pp. kitting, kitted.] To bring forth young cats.
Kit'ti-wāke, n. A kind of sea-gull.
Klēp-to-mā'ni-ā, n. [Gr. *κλέπτω*, a thief, and *μανία*, madness.] A real or supposed species of moral insanity, actuating its subjects to steal; a morbid desire to steal. [mania.
Klēp-to-mā'ni-āc, n. One affected with klepto-



King-crab.

Knack (näk), *n.* [O. E. for "a snap,"—imitative; Gael. *cnac*, a crack; Dut. *knack*, Dan. *knage*, to crack.] A toy;—trick; dexterity.—2, *v. n.* [pp. *knacking*, *knacked*.] To make a sharp noise.

Knack'er, *n.* [O. E. *knacker*, a saddler; Icel. *knakkur*, a saddle.] A maker of small work;—a buyer of dead animals.

Knag (näg), *n.* [Irish *cnag*, *cnag*, a knob, a knot; Sw. *knagg*, a knot.] A knot in wood;—a peg.

Knag'gy (näg'gē), *a.* Knotty;—rough.

Knäp (näp), *n.* [Ger. & Dut. *knappen*, to snap (*g. v.*); Sw. *knäpp*, Dan. *knep*, a snap, a crack; imitative.] A knob; a knoll;—a blow.—2, *v. a.* [pp. *knapping*, *knapped*.] To bite;—to break short.—3, *v. n.* To make a short, sharp noise; to knock; to snap.

Knäp'säck (näp'säk), *n.* [Dut. *knapsak*; *knap*, eating, *knappen*, to crush, to snap, to eat, and *sak*, a sack (*g. v.*).] A soldier's bag.

Knärl (närl), *n.* [See GNARL.] A knot in wood.

Knärled (närl'ed), *a.* Knotty; gnarled.

Knäve (näv), *n.* [A.-S. *cnafa*, *cnafa*, a boy; Dut. *knave*, Ger. *knabe*, a boy, a servant; probably from the root of GENUS.] A dishonest or base man; a rascal; a scoundrel;—a jack of cards.

Knäv'er-y (näv'er-ē), *n.* The practice or conduct of a knave; dishonesty; villany.

Knäv'ish (näv'ish), *a.* Dishonest; tricky.

Knäv'ish-ly (näv'ish-ly), *ad.* Dishonestly.

Knäv'ish-näss (näv'ish-näs), *n.* Knavery.

Knēad (nēd), *v. a.* [A.-S. *cnedan*; Dut. *kneden*; Ger. *kneten*; Russ. *gnetati*.] [pp. *kneading*, *kneaded*.] To work or press into a mass, as in making flour into dough.

Knēad'ing-trough (nēd'ing-trōf), *n.* A trough in which the dough or paste of bread is worked.

Knēē (nē), *n.* [A.-S. *cneco*; Dut. & Ger. *knie*; Dan. *knæ*; L. *genu*; Gr. *gōvru*; Skr. *janu*.] The joint of the leg and thigh.

Knēē'cāp, *n.* The knee-pan; patella.

Knēē'dēep, *a.* Rising, or sinking, to the knees.

Knēel (nēl), *v. n.* [A.-S. *knungun*, a kneeling; Dan. *knæle*, to kneel; from KNEE.] [*i.* knelt or kneeled; *pp.* kneeling, knelt or kneeled.] To bend, or rest on, the knees.

Knēē'pān (nē'-pān), *n.* A round bone on the knee.

Knēll (nēl), *n.* [A.-S. *cnell*, Welsh *cnill*, *cnill*, a knell.—Cf. Dut. *knal*, Dan. *knald*, a loud report; Dut. & Ger. *knallen*, to make a loud noise.] The sound of a funeral bell.—2, *v. n.* [pp. *knelling*, *knelled*.] To sound as a bell; to knoll.

Knēlt (nēlt), *i. & p.* from kneel.

Knēw (nē), *i. & p.* from know.

Knick'er-böck-ers (nik'er-), *n. pl.* [From *Knickerbocker*, a Dutch family name,—also a cant name for an American of Dutch descent.] A kind of trousers or breeches wide at the thigh and ending immediately beneath the knee.

Knick'knäck (nik'näk), *n.* [A reduplication of *knack*, a toy.] A trifle or toy.

Knife (nif), *n.*; *pl.* Knives (nīvz). [A.-S. *cnif*; Dut. *kniff*; Dan. *kniv*; Local Ger. *knief*; Fr. *canif*.] An instrument with a sharp edge for cutting.—2, *v. a.* [pp. *knifing*, *knifed*.] To stab.

Knight (nit), *n.* [A.-S. *cnicht*, a boy, a servant; Dut. & Ger. *knacht*, a servant; Dan. *knegt*, a servant; Sw. *knacht*, a soldier.] A military attendant; a champion;—a man advanced to a certain rank, and having *Sir* prefixed to his name.—2, *v. a.* [pp. *knighting*, *knighted*.] To create one a knight.

Knight'age (nit'aj), *n.* The body of knights.

Knight'errant (nit'er'rant), *n.*; *pl.* Knights'-errant. [See ERRANT.] A knight wandering in search of adventures, as in the times of chivalry.

Knight'errant-ry (nit'er-ri), *n.* The character, manners, or feats of a knight-errant.

Knight'hood (nit'hūd), *n.* [A.-S. *cnighthad*, boyhood.] Dignity of a knight;—the order and fraternity of knights.

Knight'li-näss, *n.* Qualities of a knight.

Knight'ly (nit'ly), *a.* Pertaining to a knight; becoming to a knight; chivalrous.

Knit (nit), *v. a.* [A.-S. *cnytan*; Icel. *knitta*; Dan. *knytte*; closely akin to KNOR.] [*i.* knit or knitted; *pp.* knitting, knit or knitted.] To weave, or make, or unite by texture without a loom, or by the hand with needles;—to tie; to unite.—2, *v. n.* To unite or become united.

Knit'er (nit'er), *n.* One who knits.

Knit'ing-nēē'dle (nit'ing-nē'dl), *n.* A wire which is used in knitting.

Knives (nīvz), *n.*; *pl.* of knife.

Knöb (nōb), *n.* [A.-S. *cnæp*, a hill-top; Dut. *knop*, *knop*, a knob; Ger. *knopf*, Irish *cnop*, a button; allied to KNOCK.] A protuberance; a hill.

Knöbbed (nōbd), *a.* Having protuberances.

Knöb'bi-näss (nōb'bi-näs), *n.* The state of being knobby.

Knöb'by (nōb'by), *a.* Full of knobs; hard.

Knöck (nōk), *v. n.* [A.-S. *cnacian*; Celt. *cnac*, *cnag*, to crack, to snap, to strike; imitative.] [*pp.* knocking, *knocked*.] To clash; to beat; to strike.—2, *v. a.* To beat; to strike.—3, *n.* A sudden stroke; a blow.

Knöck'er (nōk'er), *n.* One who knocks; a striker;—a door-hammer.

Knöck'ing, *n.* A striking; a beating.

Knöck'-knēēd (nōk'nēd), *a.* Having legs bent inward so that the knees knock in walking.

Knöll (nōl), *v. a.* [See KNELL.] [*pp.* knolling, *knolled*.] To ring a funeral bell; to toll.—2, *v. n.* To sound as a bell.—3, *n.* The tolling of a bell;—[A.-S. *cnol*; Dut. *knol*; Ger. *knollen*.—Cf. Celt. *cnoc*, a hillock.] A little round hill; a hillock.

Knöt (nōt), *n.* [A.-S. *cnotta*; Dut. *knoot*; Ger. *knoten*; Dan. *knude*; L. *nodus* (*gnodus*); allied to KNIT.] A part which is tied; complication;—a knurl or a knar in wood;—a difficulty;—a confederacy;—a cluster.—(Naut.) A division of the log-line; a mile.—2, *v. a.* [pp. *knooting*, *knotted*.] To complicate; to tie.—3, *v. n.* To form knots; to knit knots.

Knöt'gräss (nōt'gräs), *n.* A knotty weed.

Knöt'ted (nōt'ted), *a.* Full of knots; knotty.

Knöt'ti-näss (nōt'ti-näs), *n.* Fulness of knots.

Knöt'ty (nōt'ty), *a.* Full of knots; difficult.

Knöt't (nōt't), *n.* [Russ. *knute*; from the root of KNOR.] A Russian instrument of punishment;—punishment by the knout.

Knōw (nō), *v. a.* [*i.* knew; *pp.* knowing, known.] [A.-S. *cnawan*; Icel. *kná*; allied to Russ. *znati*, L. *noscere*, *novi*, Gr. *γινώσκειν*, Skr. *jan*, to know.] To have knowledge of; to perceive with certainty; to recognize.—2, *v. n.* To have certain perception.

Knōw'a-ble, *a.* That may be known.

Knōw'ing (nō'ing), *a.* Skillful; intelligent;—artful; shrewd; sharp.

Knōw'ing-ly (nō'ing-ly), *ad.* With knowledge.

Knōw'l'edge (nōl'ēj), *n.* [From *know*; the final syllable is of Norse origin, and is the same as -lock in wedlock.] The act of knowing; thing known; certain perception; science; learning; skill; information.

Knōwn (nōn), *p.* from know.

Knöc'kle (nōk'kl), *n.* [Dut. & Dan. *knokkel*; Ger. *knöchel*.] A joint of the finger.—2, *v. n.* [pp. *knuckling*, *knuckled*.] To bend; to submit.

Knür (nür), *n.* [See GNARL.] A knot in wood

Knür'l (nür'l), *n.* or timber; knarl.

Knür'l'ed, *a.* Full of knots; knotty; gnarly; **Knür'l'y**, gnarled.

Knö'old, *n.* [Ger.—Cf. L. *cnobalus*, Gr. *κόβαλος*, a goblin (*g. v.*).] A goblin; a spirit of the mines.

Knö'p'ck, *n.* [See COPECK.] A Russian copper coin.

Knö'ran, *n.* [See ALCORAN.] The Mohammedan bible.

Knös'mōs, *n.* [See COSMOS.] The universe as the embodiment of order and beauty.

Knö'mis, *n.* See KUMISS.

ä, ē, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ë, i, ð, ü, y, short; a, e, i, o, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hēir, hēr;

Kra'al, or **Krääl**, *n.* [Said to be for Sp. *corral*, an enclosure; very doubtful.] A native village in South Africa, whether Kafir or Hottentot.

Kri'q-sphinx, *n.* Same as CHRISPHINX.

Kris, *n.* [Malay.] The twisted dagger of the Malays;—spelled also *creese*.

Kry'q-lite, or **Kry'q-lith**, *n.* See CHYLITE.

Kú'miss, *n.* [Rus. *kumys*; a Mongolian or Tartar word.] A liquor made from mares' milk.

Ky'q-nize, *v. a.* [From *Kyan*, the inventor.] [*pp.* *kyanizing*, *kyanized*.] To preserve timber from dry-rot by the use of corrosive sublimate.

L.

L a liquid consonant, preserves always the same sound in English; as in *like*, *fall*. As a numeral it stands for fifty.

Lä, *n.* [See FA.] (*Mus.*) A note in music.

Lä (läw), *interj.* [A.-S. *la*.—See LO.] See! look! behold!

Läb'a-rüm, *n.* [L.; Late Gr. *λαβάρων*; probably allied to L. *labere*, to waver, to flag.] A standard; a banner.

Läb'ä-nüm, *n.* [See LABANUM.] [strong smell.

Läb'e-fäc'tion, *n.* [L. *labefactio*; *labere*, to totter, and *facere*, to make.] The act of weakening.

Lä'bel, *n.* [O. Fr. *label*; Fr. *lambe*, *lambeau*; cognate with Eng. *lap* and *lapel*, and with Ger. *lappen*, a flap.] A name or title affixed to any thing; a slip of writing.—2, *v. a.* [pp. *labelling*, *labelled*.] To affix a label on; to mark.

Lä'bi-al, *a.* [Late L. *labialis*; L. *labium*, a lip (*g. v.*)] Uttered by or relating to the lips.—2, *n.* A letter pronounced by the lips.—The labials are *b*, *p*, *v*, *f*, *m*, and *n*.

Lä'bi-äte, *a.* [Neo-Latin *labiatus*, lipped; L. *labium*, a lip.] Formed like a lip.

Lä'bi-o-dēn'tal, *a.* [LABIAL and DENTAL.] Articulated by means of both the lips and the teeth.

Lä'bor, *n.* [L. *labor* or *labos*, toil; *laborare*, to toil; Obs. L. *rabos* allied to Skr. *labh*, to get; *rabh*, to seize; Gr. *λαβάρων*, to take.] The exertion of muscular strength; pains; toil; *work*; exercise;—childbirth.—2, *v. n.* [pp. *laboring*, *labored*.] To exert the powers of body or mind; to toil; to work;—to be in travail.—3, *v. a.* To work at; to beat; to be labor.

Läb'q-ra-tō-ry, *n.* [Fr. *laboratoire*.—See LABOR.] A place or room for experiments in chemistry, pharmacy, pyrotechny, &c.; a workshop.

Lä'bred, *a.* Showing signs of effort.

Lä'bor-er, *n.* One who labors or does work.

Lä'bō'ri-ōus, *a.* [L. *laboriosus*.] Diligent; assiduous; tiresome; requiring labor; difficult.

Lä'bō'ri-ōus-ly, *ad.* In a laborious manner.

Lä'bō'ri-ōus-näss, *n.* Tiresomeness.

Lä'bür'num, *n.* [L.; perhaps for *alburnum*, whitish; *abus*, white.] A flowering tree or shrub.

Läb'y-rinth, *n.* [Gr. *λαβυρινθος*; akin to *λαύρα*, an alley.] A subterranean cavern or place full of windings; a maze; intricacy.

Läb'y-rin'thine, *a.* Mazy; intricate.

Läc, *n.* [Per. *lac*, Skr. *laksha*, or *rakta*, lac; from *ranj*, to dye.] A concrete, brittle substance; a resin and dyestuff produced on trees by myriads of little insects.—[Hind. *lakhi*, Skr. *laksha*, a hundred thousand,—originally, as many as the insects in a lump of lac] 100,000; as, a *lac*, or *luc*, of rupees.

Läce, *n.* [Fr. *lacer*, to bind; *lacet*, *lacs*, O. Fr. *las*, a tie; L. *laqueus*, a snare; root of *lacere*, to allure.] An ornamental fabric of linen or cotton thread;—a string; a cord;—a texture of thread with gold or silver; platted cord.—2, *v. a.* [pp. *lacing*, *laced*.] To bind, as with a cord; to adorn.

Läc'er-a-ble, *a.* That may be torn or rent.

Läc'er-äte, *v. a.* [L. *lacerare*, *laceratum*, to tear; *lacer*, Gr. *λακερός*, torn; Skr. *vracch*, to tear; akin to TAG.] [*pp.* *lacerating*, *lacerated*.] To tear off in small pieces; to rend; to mangle; to torture.

Läc'er-ä'tion, *n.* [L. *laceratio*.] The act of tearing; a breach.

Läc'er-a-tive, *a.* Having power to tear.

Läc'ēs, *n. pl.* [O. Fr. *lachesse*, remissness; Fr. *lâche*, slack.—See LAX.] (*Law*.) Negligence.

Läc'h'e-sis, *n.* [Gr. *λαχέσις*, one of the Fates; *λαχέω*, to assign by lot.] A venomous West-Indian snake.

Läc'h-ry-mäl, *a.* Generating tears; weeping.

Läc'h-ry-mä-ry, *a.* Containing tears; tearful.

Läc'h-ry-mä'tion, *n.* The act of weeping.

Läc'h-ry-mä-tō-ry, *n.* [Late L. *lacrimatorium*.] A vessel to preserve tears in, in honor of the dead;—a tear-bottle.

Läc'h-ry-mōse', *a.* [L. *lacrimosus*; *lacrima* (not *lachryma*), a tear; O. L. *dakrima*, Gr. *δάκρυ*, a tear (*g. v.*)] Shedding tears.

Läc'ing, *n.* A binding; decoration;—a cord.

Läc'k, *v. a.* [Dut. *lak*, a blemish; Icel. *lacr*, defective; probably akin to LEAK.] [*pp.* *lacking*, *lacked*.] To want; to need; to be without.—2, *v. n.* To be in want; to be wanting.—3, *n.* Want; need; deficiency;—a lac. [rowful.

Läc'k-a-däi'sj-eäl, *a.* Affectedly pensive or sorrowful.

Läc'k-a-däi-sy, *a.* [A humorous word, from LACK-ADAY.] Sentimental; effeminate.

Läc'k-a-däy, *interj.* [For *alack the day!*] Alas! alas the day!

Läc'ker, *n.* One who lacks;—a varnish.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* *lacking*, *lacked*.] See LACQUER.

Läc'ky (läk'ky), *n.* [Fr. *laquais*; Ger. *lackei*; Sp. *lacayo*; O. Fr. *lacay*, a cross-bowman; thought to be for Arab. *luka*, *laka*, servile.] A footman.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* *lackeying*, *lackeyed*.] To attend as a footman.

Lä-cön'ic, *a.* [From *Laconia*, in Greece, whose *Lä-cön'i-cal* people were noted for brevity and pith in speech.] Concise in style; short; brief; as, a *laconic* answer.

Lä-cön'i-cal-ly, *ad.* Briefly; concisely.

Lä-cön'i-cism, *n.* Concise style; laconism.

Läc'ō-nism, *n.* [Gr. *λακωνισμός*.] A concise style;—a pithy or brief phrase or saying.

Läc'quer (läk'er), *n.* [Port. *lacre*, *lac* (*g. v.*)] A varnish, consisting chiefly of shell-lac dissolved in alcohol.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* *lacquering*, *lacquered*.] To varnish with lacquer.

Läc'rösse', *n.* [Fr. *la crosse*, the cross.] A Canadian game at ball, played with a lattledore.

Läc'tä-ry, *a.* [L. *lactarius*; *lac*, milk.] Milky; full of juice like milk.—2, *n.* A dairy-house.

Läc'tate, *n.* A salt of lactic acid and a base.

Läc'tä'tion, *n.* The act or time of giving suck.

Läc'te-al, *a.* Milky; conveying chyle.—2, *n.* The vessel that conveys chyle.

Läc'te-ōus, *a.* [L. *lacteus*; *lac*, *lactis*, milk.—Cf. Gr. *γάλα*, *γάλακτος*, milk.] Milky; lacteal.

Läc'tēs'cent, *a.* [L. *lactescere*, *lactescens*, to become milky.] Producing milk or a white juice.

Läc'tic, *a.* Applied to the acid of sour milk.

Läc'tif'er-ōus, *a.* That conveys milk.

Läc'tōm'e'ter, *n.* See GALACTOMETER.

Läc'töse, *n.* Sugar of milk.

Lä-cū'na, *n.*; *pl.* **Lä-cū'næ**. [L.; akin to *lacus*, a lake (*g. v.*)] A vacant space; an hiatus; a gap; a vacancy; a defect. [a lake or lakes.

Lä-cūs'trine, *a.* [L. *lacus*, a lake.] Belonging to

mien, sîr; möve, nör, sön; bäll, bür, rüle, üse.—ç, ç, ç, soft; ç, ç, ç, hard; ç as z; ç as gz; thîs,